

THE JOURNAL

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CASTRO'S PLEA

President Castro, of the disorderly republic of Venezuela, in his memorandum to the German minister at Caracas, has attempted to screen himself behind the Monroe doctrine to avoid or stave off the collection by Germany of certain claims of German citizens which that government has threatened, with the full knowledge of our government, to collect by temporarily occupying a Venezuelan port and recouping through retention of the customs.

Castro contends that the German attitude is an attack on the "integrity of the rights of the American hemisphere, an integrity which all American republics must uphold." Castro, if he really wants to know what the Monroe doctrine means, should recall the proceedings in 1895, when the Venezuelan boundary contention was a leading topic, and our government entered an objection to the British government against its occupation of Venezuela territory west of the so-called Schomburgk line, which had been drawn by a British agent in 1840 without the knowledge of the Venezuelan government, and changing the previously recognized territorial lines. The British government intimated that it would refer the question to arbitration, but the pompous colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, sent orders to the government of the British colony in Guiana to buy Maxim guns and hold the territory in dispute by force. Our government then laid down the Monroe doctrine in plain terms to England, and, after much protesting and fuming, the British government consented to submit the matter to arbitration.

This, in accordance with the terms of the Monroe doctrine, which, announced by President Monroe in his message of Dec. 2, 1823, and the result of conference and agreement with Madison, Jefferson and Adams, declared that the American continents were thereafter not to be considered as subjects of colonization by any European powers, the immediate reference being to the Pacific coast which Russia and England then had their eyes upon. Further it was declared that, as to the new American republics who had thrown off the yoke of Spain and whose independence had been by our government acknowledged, any interference by any European power for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, would not be viewed in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

To-day there is as much vitality in the Monroe doctrine as in 1823. If Germany were to develop her many people, now settled in Brazil, into a German colony subject to the imperialism, she will be warned in a way she cannot mistake to desist. The doctrine was never formulated with a view to shield Spanish-American republics from paying their just obligations presented for settlement by European governments. The principles of the Monroe doctrine were limited to denying to any European power any right to establish colonies within any territory on this hemisphere not at that time held as colonial possessions, and to prohibit a European power from introducing by force monarchical institutions into American republics, or opposing them and controlling their independent development. Our government drew the doctrine on France when she tried to set up in Mexico an Austrian grand duke as emperor, and France withdrew. If Germany, to-day, were to attempt to seize Venezuelan territory for permanent occupation, she would hear from our government directly. But we have not heretofore (and there are several cases for precedents) denied the right of a foreign power to collect a just debt from a Spanish-American republic by levying on customs when payment is refused. The United States stands guard to prevent any step looking to colonization and controlling the destinies of these republics. There is not the slightest possibility that the "integrity of the rights of the American hemisphere" will be assailed by the collection of a debt incurred by Venezuelan citizens to Germany or to German citizens. The proceedings in the Venezuelan boundary case by our government ought to convince Castro or any intelligent Venezuelan that, when there is any real reason for drawing the Monroe doctrine on any European power there is no hesitation in drawing it.

Seattle is a candidate for the next session of the Trans-Mississippi Industrial congress. The claims of that city will be presented by a delegation of citizens of Seattle, assisted by George A. Brackett, formerly of this city, now a resident of Alaska. Seattle will be supported by the western people generally, and the selection of that city will be urged on the ground of the importance of bringing a group of men, prominent in business as are the members of this congress, through the northwest that they may be educated by their own observation as to the resources and possibilities of that great country. The wisdom of holding a conference of this kind in Seattle ought to appeal to all interested in the objects of

IN A NUTSHELL....

The Bering Sea Seal Question

The report of Captain Shoemaker of the United States revenue cutter service that he has found a new seal rookery on an American island in the Aleutian group again calls attention to the seal question. It has been a cause of serious dispute between the American and British governments, has once been arbitrated between them, has subsequently been investigated by their experts, and has been the subject of a joint agreement between the United States, Russia and Japan, Great Britain refusing to be a party to this agreement.

Heretofore the Pribilof Islands, American territory, have been supposed to be the only rookery or breeding place of the fur seals of the North Pacific or Bering sea. The killing of male seals on the islands at certain seasons is conducted under the restrictions imposed by the American government. The rapid decline in the number and the threatened extinction of the animals were attributed by the Americans to pelagic, that is marine, killing, of the female seals, whose pups died when deprived of their mothers. Vigorous measures were taken to stop this pelagic sealing and many Canadian vessels engaged in the trade were seized. At Paris in 1893 an arbitration tribunal decided that the United States had no jurisdiction beyond the ordinary three-mile limit and it was later called upon to pay damages of \$425,000 for seizures made without that limit.

However, the arbitrators, recognizing the necessity of preserving the seal herd, laid down regulations regarding hunting them at sea. Killing was forbidden at all times within sixty miles of Pribilof, and altogether from May 1 to July 31. However, the British patrol has been very ineffective and poachers have been busy. The United States appointed President David Starr Jordan to study the seal question and the British government assigned the same task to Professor D'Arcy Thompson. The two men of science were unable to agree. Dr. Jordan laid the blame for the threatened extinction of the herd on pelagic sealing. The Thompson report, on the method of slaughter on the Pribilof Islands, following Dr. Jordan's recommendations of the United States, Russia and Japan agreed to suspend pelagic sealing, and the United States has taken the severest measures to prevent such sealing by its own citizens. England refused to subscribe to this agreement but an independent conference between the United States and Great Britain was held, which resulted in the creation of the International joint high commission, to which all Canadian-American disputes were to be referred. This commission has done nothing yet and the American government is still dissatisfied with the status of the sealing question.

The discovery of a new rookery is important, as it may go to show that the seal herd has not declined so rapidly as supposed.

the congress. It would carry them through regions which are to be benefited by the irrigation movement in which congress is so deeply interested, and afford them peculiar facilities for studying the questions of internal improvement and trade development in the region represented in this congress, bringing them information first hand concerning the extent of our oriental trade carried on from our western coast, and the facilities for handling it; putting them more closely in touch with the Alaskan question, and, altogether, serving the purpose of the congress from the standpoint of locality better than a meeting in any other section of the country.

It is with reluctance that The Journal finds itself compelled to pay some attention to the attacks made upon it and the persistent bitterness shown towards it by Congressman John P. Heatwole, both in and out of the columns of his paper, the Northfield News. An editorial in that paper headed "Yellow Politics" and reproduced elsewhere on this page to-day, makes it necessary for us to say a few words in self-defense.

But, first, The Journal desires to say that it has never sought a quarrel with Mr. Heatwole; that it has ever treated him with distinguished consideration and the most unvarying courtesy. So far as we know, the cause of Mr. Heatwole's enmity is to be found in the publication some months ago of current political gossip regarding his designs upon the governorship and his attempt to crystallize the opposition to Governor Van Sant. This publication was in line with The Journal's consistent policy of publishing the news, and there was no ground for a charge of breach of faith as we understand. Mr. Heatwole has urged. Representations were privately made to him on this point which should have been satisfactory.

Mr. Heatwole was in Minnesota a considerable part of the time of the last session of the congress. Had he then been in Washington he would now be in better preparation to discuss certain questions with The Journal. At one time he thought The Journal was wrong in its statement of the way the Minnesota delegation voted on the Payne bill and the Morris amendment. He makes the equally serious error in "Yellow Politics." The erroneous statements therein made call for a brief statement of certain facts. It is true that the personal representative of the editor of this paper attended the meeting Mr. Heatwole described. Congressman Stevens presented to the meeting a draft of resolutions pertaining to national issues which had previously been prepared in Washington to suit the delegation and was read at the luncheon which the delegation (except Mr. Heatwole) gave to Governor Van Sant when the latter visited Washington. The Journal representative and one or two others argued against the Cuban reciprocity plank. He emphatically opposed it as a "straddle," as any gentleman present at the meeting will testify, refused to approve of certain verbal changes which were made to the plank more of a straddle, and on the final vote was the only person present who voted against the plank.

The meeting was not a caucus, but rather an advisory council. Because all those present except its representative agreed to accept the weak and deceptive plank, The Journal is not bound to uphold it. Foreseeing that the paper would not approve of the plank, The Journal representative took special pains to make plain to all present his unqualified dissatisfaction with it. Regarding this conference as of a private nature, The Journal has not hitherto referred to it, but Mr. Heatwole's attack leaves us free, and makes it incumbent upon us, to make this explanation.

As a sensation-giving performance Mr. Donald Fletcher's paper on Alaska, delivered before the Trans-Mississippi congress last night, was a huge success. Its effective and important paper, however, its value was depreciated by its intemperance. Mr. Fletcher applies so many hard names to the British government, the Canadians, Governor Brady of Alaska and other persons and corporations that there will be a tendency to discount his whole paper, which was a very convincing and interesting presentation of the abundant and almost inexhaustible resources of Alaska, and of the discontent of the Alaskans with their present form of government. Two or three years ago such claims as Mr. Fletcher advances for Alaska's future were scoffed at, but now most intelligent and well informed Americans regard Alaska as one of the most valuable and useful parts of the republic, and are willing to accept very strong statements about its promise and its possibilities.

Alderman Powers' expression of regret and disapproval of the action of Mayor Jones in restoring the ten-hour schedule in the police force, read in connection with the statement of Alderman Holmes to-day as to Mr. Powers' real sentiments on the subject, is much to be regretted in an officer of the city and particularly in one who aspires to promotion from the council to the office of chief executive. If Mr. Powers believes it to be right to restore the ten-hour day, but confesses that he has not the courage to do so because he is a candidate, what right have the voters to expect that he would have any more courage to do what he thought was right after he was elected? This is a point on which Mr. Powers has been criticized as a candidate, and here is an illustration which will certainly give the voters of this city cause for serious consideration. Evidently Mr. Powers is too much influenced by what he thinks will make votes to command the highest degree of confidence in his reliability when sand is needed.

Nobreaks schools are likely to remain closed because teachers can't be obtained. Maybe this condition will lead to an increase in teachers' pay in that state. If there is any class of teachers that deserves better pay it is the common school teachers everywhere, who render the state a service of supreme but little appreciated importance. It will be no credit to the Nobreaks if they, in their prosperity, close their schools through reluctance to raise salaries.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson expresses surprise at the fertility of the soil of northern Minnesota. He is not the

only person who has recently been surprised in that way, which accounts for the large number of settlers going into what was once thought to be worthless country. Alaska is not the only part of the United States that has been misunderstood.

Colonel Henry Watterson told his audience last night that the desire for money hardened men's hearts. The colonel may not know anything about the blighting effects of the possession of money but, being an editor, he ought to know all about the consequences of the desire for it.

The Canadian papers are alarmed for fear the United States is going to take in Greenland. One Alaska, they say, is all they want. The United States may or may not take Greenland—in any event it would be across the line will not be consulted—but it wouldn't mind another Alaska.

A man tried to commit suicide at Superior because he was put off a street car for spitting on the floor. We would like to see a few of the spitting hogs that defile twin city cars given the same sort of provocation to self-destruction.

The Nonpareil Man

A popular platform plank in certain parts of the East and West is that the candidates of the west also, runs something like this: "The tariff should be revised but don't the man that lays a hand on the sacred document."

A Chicago firm is selling a variety of Jamaica Ginger and wood alcohol. This is the tariff should be revised but don't the man that lays a hand on the sacred document."

Henry Watterson's remedy for corruption, "kick the rascals out," is brief and to the point. There are a large number of "outs" in Minneapolis now who are nursing debts.

Possibly Mr. Schwab is worried about the price of coal. He has a large house to heat.

If the candidates were only as free with the cigars after election, what a world this would be!

Grave old Boston has turned out the first parody on Mrs. T. M. Kane's book. It is called "The Story of Lizzie McGuire," and is exceptionally tiresome as all parodies are if they don't watch out.

The Appleton's this fall are to publish George Francis Train's autobiography. Mr. Train's garret is full of interesting old furniture and if his rivets are a little started this condition is utilized by Mr. Train to collect money, so that the method in his madness is quite apparent even to an amateur.

London writers thought at first that the Shah when he stepped from the car was carrying a locomotive headlight but it was found to be simply a diamond. How the shah managed to keep it hidden in his pocket where from eighteen to forty wives is a mystery that was not elucidated.

Chancellor Andrews of Nebraska university recommends football as a cure for the social evil. The Big Mitt eleven will play the professional Bouncer's eleven on Northrup Field next Saturday.

A meteor is said to have fallen on a Texas man and killed him. Under ordinary circumstances a Texas can shoot first.

Having read only a few of the new novels that now so easily into the 100,000 class, it is perhaps unfair to judge them all, but whenever they are read they seem to be a repetition of 100,000 comes out it is well to go home without buying it and read "Oldtown Folks" again. There is the true Yankee classic. It was written by the author of "Oldtown Folks" and was first printed in 1867. It has never lost its freshness and will be more valuable than ever 100 years from now.

Professor Conway McMillan's party, which has been hunting Algae on the Pacific coast, has arrived at Seattle. A member of the party, the Rocky Mountain Algae, was leg by one of the Algae and Professor McMillan himself was chased up a tree by an Algae which he had wounded. He was compelled to leave the Rocky Mountain Algae on the Pacific coast. Thus refreshed the winter campaign against sin in the eighth ward will start out with a vigor that will keep the Accuser of the Brethren on the hot jump to hold any section of the territory between the Fourth and street car tracks and the river.

Dr. Morrill has recently issued a book on "How Old Europe With One Hand and Fed Behind the Rocky Mountains." The early future bears the glorious promise on its brow of another literary masterpiece entitled "How Old Europe With One Hand and Fed Behind the Rocky Mountains." It is, incidentally, the title of the book which is visited, and, if invited, Mr. Morrill will throw a sermon in one or two of the leading churches. Await further details of the trip with interest.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

A. G. Chapman, a prominent republican of LeSueur county, called at the capitol yesterday. He says it is a mistake to suppose that the Norwegian vote is going to Knutvold, as far as Fillmore county is concerned. He knows what towns, such as Pilot Mount and Irondale, which are solid Dr. Tawney, though almost wholly Norwegian. While Fillmore is badly split, Mr. Chapman predicts that Tawney will carry it. He says the Tawney fight between Thompson will not win, and that many Tawney men will vote for Thompson, whom he considers sure of nomination. Martin Maland of Rushford will run well, but C. D. Allen of Spring Valley will not be "in it."

Says Norman is for Grindeland. E. J. Herringer of Ada, county auditor of Norman county, was in St. Paul the other day. He says Norman county is practically solid for Grindeland and they are now engaged in lining the voters up into Grindeland clubs. One has been formed at Ada with 172 members, and the idea is spreading to Gary, Twin Valley, Hendrum and Haled.

Grindeland is banking on the farmers, and his partisans say that the farmer vote is going to turn out strong for him. A great deal of interest is being manifested as to whether this vote turns out to the primaries.

Glory Enough for All. A Dakota county republican who writes The Journal evidently got a wrong impression from Thompson's recent reference in the column to E. A. Whitford and Heatwole's run in Dakota county in 1900. Mr. Whitford himself never claimed that he carried the county, and it is a pity that the man who carried Heatwole's run in Dakota county was attributed largely to Whitford's efforts. No one man can do it all, and the anonymous correspondent who writes the complaint is no doubt entitled to his full share of credit.

H. G. Hays of Sleepy Eye and Ben D. Smith of Okokska were in St. Paul yesterday, and the boys looking for "the stunt" and other Mankato conference. Both pleaded not guilty, and said McClure would have no objection. L. P. Hunt agreed with them.

Congressman Fletcher has a force of six clerks at work mailing his speech on the Nicaragua canal to the voters of the district. Other literature is being furnished him by the republican national congressional campaign committee, and will be distributed from time to time.

John Day Smith Comes Out. A feature of the James A. Peterson meeting in the eighth ward last night was the appearance of John Day Smith, who said that in future he intended to support republican candidates who were not men were nominated. He declared himself a supporter of Mr. Peterson. Mr. Peterson addressed a large audience, and speeches were also made by W. H. Grimshaw, John H. Steele and S. P. Snider.

Rieve's Platform. A. V. Rieve of Fairfax, republican candidate for the state senate in Renville county, has a platform which he is scattering broadcast. He declares himself opposed to combinations and trusts, to the merger of competing lines, for reciprocity, revision of the tariff, and election primaries by direct vote. He stands for constitutional amendments and for tax legislation in the same line, and for a more liberal distribution of the state school fund to the common and high schools.

Can't Sign Petitions. Voters who take part in primary elections may not sign petitions for the purpose of placing independent candidates in the field. This is in line with the new law. The attorney general, who holds that this would give the voter direct part in nominating two candidates for the same office. When he is at the primary he is to make use of his right, and cannot exercise it again until the general election.

O'Reilly a Republican. John P. O'Reilly, who served in the legislature as a democrat in the session of 1897, filed yesterday as a republican candidate for legislative nomination in the thirty-eighth district. Mr. O'Reilly at that time defeated John T. McGowan for the nomination by the aid of Joseph Kitchell, and the McGowan men bolted Kitchell, resulting in the election of W. E. Johnson to the state senate.

Thomas H. Shevlin, national committee man for Minnesota and one of the leading supporters of Congressman Fletcher for renomination, declares himself for the repeal of the primary law. He says "it is not gotten rid of it will split the republican party, as it results in bitter factional fights and threats of bolting, which may be carried out."

The story is waited from Mankato that Senator C. L. Benedict will not be a candidate for re-election, but will be appointed postmaster when the term of P. Hunt expires. It is said that this story particularly fits the included statement that Hunt is to buy a twin city daily to back McClure for the United States senate in 1903.

The senatorial contest in the seventeenth district has reached the campaign supplement stage. The Granite Falls Tribune has issued a leaf with the Douglas allies, telling why C. W. Stites should be nominated.

Harrison E. Fryberger, who was very near being nominated for the senate, and has announced himself a candidate for the house in the forty-first district, and the field is now well filled in the fifth ward.

Jasper N. Searles of Baytown, Washington county, filed yesterday as a republican candidate for district judge in the first judicial district. He will contest with Judge F. M. Crosby of Hastings. —Charles B. Cheney.

AMUSEMENTS

Foyer Chat. The interest of the public at large in the morbid drama is exemplified by the large attendance at the Metropolitan this week to witness the performance of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" by George Fawcett and the Percy Haevel company. The play will run through the remainder of the week, with matinee Saturday.

Seats will be placed on sale to-morrow at the Metropolitan for the appearance next week of the George Fawcett company in "East Lynne" and "Sapho." Miss Olive Oliver, who was leading lady of the Pike Theater company here two years ago, is playing the leading female roles in "White Alexander" and "A Favorite Member of the Frawley Company" during its stay in the city in the early part of the season, will assume the leading male characters in both plays. "East Lynne" will be the bill for the first half of the week, and "Sapho" the latter half.

The Bijou box office will open to-morrow for the sale of seats for the engagement of "Nevada," which will appear at this playhouse, commencing Saturday night, Aug. 25, and continuing through the following week. There are enough thrilling incidents in "Nevada," the new play in which Miss Elsa Ryan opened at Grand Rapids recently, to satisfy the most ardent lover of melodrama. The company is said to be the best organized and the most managers handling Miss Ryan's tour could engage in New York.

TRUSTS IN FREE TRADE ENGLAND. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. William J. Bryan, while favoring the placing on the free list of all articles controlled by trusts, says he does not believe this would be to the best advantage of the country. He more sense than is possessed by many persons on his side. England has no tariff, but she has lots of trusts, and she is getting more and more of them every year. Trusts are independent of such little details as duties or no duties. The place to attack trusts is in the courts and not at the custom-house.

THE BOWERY NOIR. A paper wild of latest sportin' non. A-splendid 'n' a shell 'n' beer, an 'youse' A-splendid 'n' me down ter Coney 'youse' If dat ain't heaven den do angels lose.

CLARKSON'S INTERFERENCE

By JOHN WINTHROP

(Copyright, 1902, by McClure's Newspaper Syndicate.) Isabel Archer would again teach in district No. 4. This was the chief topic of conversation in the Casparville postoffice.

When she had gone home at the end of the spring term, she had bitterly declared to certain intimates that she would never return. Those who knew best how Lem Tudor had bullied and tormented her did not wonder at her decision. Lem was chairman of the school board, and having set his uncouth fingers on the young teacher, he had made her a burden to her.

He was not a pleasing tutor. He lacked even the rough manhood that sometimes makes the absence of that polish which society gives, a bulky, by birth and nature, as his father before him, he had used his

No. 4 was about three miles from town. As they sped over the quiet country road that afternoon she found herself wondering why the drive appeared so long.

"I'm taking the long way round," he explained in answer to her comments. "I want you to see what a good horse this is. It got him from the farm where he was raised, and you would come back, and I wanted to have an animal that would pass all the rest when I took you out to drive."

"If an accident could go over very little of this fall," she said coldly. "I want to study and fit myself for a city school next year."

He laughed harshly. "You had better keep on the soft side of the chairman," he said warningly. "Why, you never see a teacher like to see you, but if you don't behave Miss Stephens will have No. 4 for the winter term."

"Now, see here, Bell," he went on, "you and me might as well understand each other. I let you come back because I want you, but if you are going to stand on that contumacious side of your head, you are going to be dismissed. You be nice to me, and in the spring we'll be married, and you'll have the finest house in Casparville. If you keep on being silly, you'll be sorry to see you, and I never even kissed me yet." And he made a motion as though to take the reins.

She gave a cry and sought to ward him off, but his powerful arms were around her, and she could not tear herself loose. His heavy, brutal lips had almost touched hers when the sound of a wheel caused him to desist, and he turned to see what it was.

"I think, Miss Archer," said the newcomer, "that you had better change to my buggy. Here at least you are free from insult."

Tudor swung around and faced Clarkson. "You'd better be careful, Harvey," he warned. "This ain't no affair of yours."

Clarkson's eyes sparkled. "Miss Archer has in her power the reins of the school board, but I don't exactly place for a proposal, but if you will give me the right to make your affairs mine—"

One glance at her face convinced Tudor that he was lost. Suddenly he cramped the wheel that she might descend.

A moment later Clarkson's buggy was speeding up the road. "I won't hold you to your promise," he said, "but I will give you a little assistance, unless you are willing. When I saw Tudor call for you, I was afraid that he was up to some mischief, and so I hurried after you, and I know you could not be presumptuous, I know, but I couldn't see you at the mercy of that beast, and you don't have to keep your promise to marry me."

"I don't know," she said, "but I do want to see you." "But I do want to see you," she said.

That evening it was announced at the postoffice that Miss Stephens would have No. 4 for the winter term. Miss Isabel was to marry Harvey Clarkson.

Neither of these announcements was made by Tudor. He was at home nursing the injuries which a flying memorandum had held with him on his return to town.

Books and Authors

HINTS FOR POETS. Frederick L. Knowles contributes nearly two pages to The Writer's Practical Hints for Verse Writers, but his final hint, the twenty-third, is the best in the whole lot. It is this: "Don't write poetry if you can help it, don't think it necessary to publish if you publish it, don't expect much, if any, money in it."

Among the hints given is an exhorting the would-be poet to "be original," "roses," "on 'spring,'" "roses," "or 'know,'" unless he really has something to say about them, and to "study nature, inanimate and human, until nature can be read in every detail. This is interesting, as is the recommendation to equip himself with a rhyming dictionary, and to be a candid suggestion to the postulant to become a writer of character studies, and not to risk their reputations, afford to neglect this altogether. Whitman's poetry, like Wagner's music is not resonant with pretty jingles and empty metaphors. The would-be poet has to measure seriously musical than the peculiar measure known as English hexameter.

It is evident that no code of rules, embodying minute directions, can be given to man or woman who is not born with the poet's instinct, a real poet. Ninety per cent of the people who fancy they are poets, bursting with inspiration and who have craved to see their alleged poetry printed in book form, cannot find a publisher who will undertake to print and bind the collection and take charge of the appearance next week to put up the cash to meet the whole expense. A considerable number of these infatuated people launch their productions on the world in this way and spend the money they have as gifts to their friends. The present age will not buy much new poetry unless it is startlingly original and meritorious.

NEW BOOKS. The Smithsonian Report.—For the year ending June 30, 1900. Report of the National Museum, Washington: Government Printing Office. The reports of the Smithsonian Institution are always interesting and this volume, touching the United States National Museum, contains some very valuable features. The appropriations for congress for the special museum feature began in 1858 in a small way, but were increased after 1875, when the collection of the Smithsonian National Museum, since which valuable scientific collections have accumulated by purchase, exchange and gift, until now it is one of the most interesting accounts is given of Indian research and students, in various departments of science, as it contains over 200,000 objects, of which 33,716 relate to anthropology. The report describes the most valuable objects in all the collections. Specimens are not only studied in the museum, but many of various kinds are sent out for study every year to naturalists in this and foreign countries. The purchase for space for collections, added constantly, is sharply felt, notably in the section of geology. The list of accessions of specimens of all kinds in 1900 takes up forty pages. The report of the curator of the department of anthropology, relates to collections and the remnants of the old Indian tribes, which represent twenty different languages, and most interesting account is given of Indian basket and house utensil making, grinding stone meal, making shell beads, and bone implements found in the mounds, and much space is given in the report on ethnology.

Books and Authors. The Centennial Celebration.—Of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia, in December, 1900. Published by the Smithsonian Institution. This large and handsome volume contains the report of the committee on the centennial celebration with the proceedings and public addresses made by the members of the centenary. The volume is illustrated with reproductions of old prints, showing the infant capital of the nation as it appeared in the year of its founding and as it appears at various periods of its growth to the present time. The Washington of the present time is finely illustrated and facsimiles of the invitations and program and reception cards of the centenary are included. The volume contains a complete history of the movement to effect a final change of location of the national capital after its frequent removals. The volume is a fitting memorial to the interesting occasion of which it treats.

YELLOW POLITICS. The Minneapolis Journal has for weeks been attacking the Minnesota delegation in congress because of its attitude in regard to the advice in regard to matters of national importance which were incorporated in the platform adopted by the republican state convention at St. Paul, Minn., in 1900. The volume was made by members of the delegation, and that a brief draft of some of the planks afterwards ratified in the convention were submitted to the members of the delegation, including the editor of the Minneapolis Journal. Some of these planks were subsequently put into the platform without modification, and have since received the approval, not only of the members of the delegation, but of the republican of this state, and have been followed, especially as to the plank declaring for tariff revision, by the republicans of Iowa. The volume is in the Minnesota platform about which controversy has been raised, and about which so much misinformation has been given to the public through the daily papers, is the one concerning reciprocal relations with Cuba. The Journal has charged, time and time again, that the reciprocity plank in question was drafted by the delegation in Washington. If the editor of the Journal is disposed to be fair, he is even inclined to refer to his memory, he will remember that this particular plank was not drafted in Washington, but was drafted by a meeting of the members of the delegation of the twin cities, members of the state central committee and representatives of the congressional delegation held in the office of the governor of the State of Minnesota at a convention assembled. At that meeting a plank was submitted which had been drafted the same day and read for the first time to the gentlemen present. The original draft was greatly changed by the meeting and finally adopted by the convention. All of the republicans present agreed that it was a fair expression of the views of President Roosevelt and the delegation. The original draft was not drafted in Washington, knowing that his personal representative, very willingly acted as secretary of the meeting and participated in formulating it. It would appear that it is to be fair about such matters, even if a newspaper does scant justice to those who differ from it in some respects.

In accordance with an old custom a royal lamppre pipe was forwarded to King Edward recently by the mayor of Gloucester, England.